Tab A

PLAINTIFFS' DEFICIENT GAAS ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiffs offer no factual basis for the conclusion that PwC failed at any point in time to adequately consider
risk, or to change that assessment as needed
 No facts are alleged to indicate what audit, what audit report, what entries and what alleged GAAS departures are at issue;
• No facts are alleged to support claim that PwC failed to "obtain sufficient competent evidential matter."
 The complaint does not identify the evidential support PwC relied upon, or explain why it was insufficient, nor does it identify any particular procedures that PwC neglected.
 No facts are alleged why PwC should have issued an "adverse" opinion, "disclaimed" or not issued an opinion.
• Plaintiffs fail to even allege that the numbers in these financial statements are incorrect.
These paragraphs simply list an auditing standard followed by the conclusion that PwC failed to follow it this is insufficient as a matter of law.
• No facts are alleged in support of the assertions in $\P\P$ 179, 181 and 183.
 The allegation in ¶ 181 is virtually indistinguishable from a purported GAAS violation alleged in <u>Stone & Webster</u>, 253 F. Supp. 2d at 133, which this Court held was "stated in completely conclusory terms" and was not "pleaded with the particularity required by the
PSLRA. and Rule 9(b)." <u>Id.</u>
 Plaintiffs have not even alleged a material misstatement in the financial statements audited by PwC.
 Plaintiffs fail to specify which risks were ignored; how such risks impacted the financial statements, and fail to plead any facts with particularity suggesting that PwC ever failed to take these factors into account.
 Plaintiffs only conclusorily allege material misstatements or omissions in the MD&A, and conclusorily presume that PwC failed to take appropriate action without specifically alleging any reason why PwC should have been aware of any purported misstatements in the MD&A.